FRANKFORT KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860.

SPEECH

But, fellow-citizens, before I come to those topies, I desire to make a brief but comprehensive statement in regard to my position in connection with the Presidency of the United States. I have been charged with a premature ambition; I have been charged with intriguing for this namination; I have been charged with leaping before the wishes of the people, and desiring to thrust myself before them for the highest office in their gift. To all this I answer that it is wholly untrue. I have written to nobody for their support. I have intrigued with nobody; I have promised nobody.

To these statements I challenge contradiction from any human being. [Cheers. A voice—"That's so, John C."] Nay, more, I did no seek or desire to be placed before the people for the office of President by any Convention or any part of any Convention. When I returned to the State of Kentucky in the spring of 1859, and was informed that some partial friends were presenting my name to the public in that connection, and certain editors, whose presence I see here, had hoisted my name for the Presidency, I said to them all: "Friends, I turn not in any sense a candidate for the Presidency," and I desired that my name might be taken from the head of their columns. It was done. A very eninent citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was presented thair my name might be taken from the head of their columns. It was done. A very eminent citizen of the Commonwealth of Kentucky was presented by his friends for that office; I was gratified to see it, and united cordially in presenting him for the suffrage of the American people. At no time, in or out of the State of Kentucky, did I do an act or utter a word which would bring my name in conflict with his, or that of any other eminent American citizen who desired, or whose friends desired for him that position; and if you have taken the trouble to read the proceedings of the Charleston Convention, you will remember when I received the vote of Arkansas, one of my friends arose and requested that the vote might not be withdrawn, declaring that I would not allow the use of my name in competition with that of the distinguished Kentuckian to whom I have referred.

And when that Convention assembled at Bal-

I refer you to the able letter of your delegates from this Congressional district; I refer you to the masterly and exhaustive speech recently delivered by my noble friend in whose grounds we are met. I can only say that the Convention which assembled at Fourth Street Theater, at Baltinominated, never received the vote required by the rules of the Democratic organization. Whole Convention; not to speak of individuals. The most flagrant acts of injustice were perpetrated, sentative of a pernicious doctrine, which I shall be able to show is repugnant alike to reason and the Constitution. Owing to the growth of the transfer of the constitution of the growth of the growth of the constitution. the Constitution. Owing to the gross outrage of proceedings, a decided majority of the delegates om your own State withdrew from that Convention, declaring that it was not a National Con-Nearly the entire delegations from fifteen Southern States and the entire delegations from California and Oregon, and the large and imposing ing in whole or in part delegatious from almost nounced and separated themselves from that ill-starred body. The result furnishes a striking warning that the arts of political managemen are not always perfect substitutes for truth and

But after all, the great question is, what are

But, before I proceed further, I will group togets in me almost a feeling of humiliation to answer some of them; but as I have imposed upon myself the task, I will go through them. myself the task, I will go through them all as briefly as I can. [Cheers] [Voice—Gu on, John.]

I believe it has been published in almost every southern newspaper of the Opposition party, petition for the pardon of John the condition of ettizenship being once obtained, trper's Ferry murderer and traitor, no question either of birth or religion should be the Harper's Ferry murderer and traitor. This is wholly natrue. So much for that. [Cries allowed to mingh with political consideration.

tion of Cass and Butler. This, also, is wholly

ntrue. [Cheers.] topics. It has been asserted that I, and the po-In the year Is47 there was a meeting in the litical organization with which I am connected, eity of Lexington, in which I participated, by have abandoned the ground on which we stood, which Gen. Taylor was recommended for the in regard to the Territorial question in 1854 and Presidency of the United States. A difference of pinion existed at that time as to the political now occupied by Mr. Douglas and his friends. I

ticipate that his name would be placed Defore an ticipate that his name would be placed Defore an country; but having heard that such a thing was possible, I constantly said that "I did not desire to be presented to the American people, but was content and more than content with the honors which have been heaped upon me by my State and country." And I looked forward with pleasing to the prospect of serving Kentucky in the Senate of the United Statesfor the next six years. [Cries of good.] My name, however, was present. [Cries of good.] [Cries of

larly nominated for the Presidency. Hut this is a question which I have not time to discuss to-day, and it has already been thoroughly and But I have other things to consume my time to-

day than such "couldential" letters as toat.— [Lingliter.] I come to the fact. The only linter that the prostion of eminici ation has been raised in Kentucky in my day, was in 1849, when we were electing delecates to the convention to form a new Constitution. Then Dr. Breckingidge and the spirit of justice, but even of the forms of regularity. [Cheers] The gentleman whom it nominated, never received the vote war in the spirit of justice, but even of the forms of regularity. [Cheers] The gentleman whom it nominated, never received the vote war in the forms of continuance of their present relations, and on that issue, as you know, I was elected. At the polls Dr. Breckinridge voted against me, and I voted against him, [cleers] because we were represent-

all over the Union, for the purpose of proving that I was a Know-Nothing in the year 1855, in the State of Kentucky. [Laughter.] I have no doubt that a very considerable proportion of those listening to me were members of that order; and if there is a min among you who belonged to the who does not know that I was recognized from the beginning as one of the most uncompromising opponents, let him be good enough to say so now. [A voice—He ain't here.] Why, gentlemen, I believe I was one of the first in Congress who took position against the organization; and when I returned home to the State of Kentucky, in the pring of 1854, finding it was making great prodrawn from public life to attend to my private a fairs, I opposed it in repeated speeches all over canvass.

fairs, I opposed it in repeated speeches all over this part of the State. [Cheers.] This statement may not be very acceptable to some gengether and answer a number of personal accusations, some of which had their origin in the State of Kentucky, and others elsewhere, by which, principles, and am willing to avow them without of Kentucky, and others elsewhere, by which, through me, it is attempted to strike diwn the slighest regard to consequences. [Appliuse.]

[Lond cheers.] The underlying principle with me was this, that

[Applause.] I deem it only necessary to make It has been extensively charged and circulated, these statements here succidely and pass on, bethat I was in favor of the election of Gen. Tay-lor to the Presidency, and opposed to the elec-tion of Cass and Butler. This, also, is wholly

But, fellow-citizens, to come to more extended

Systiments of that distinguished gentleman. I denv it; and I shall now proceed to disprove it,

SPEROXI

OR

HOX. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, DAILY AND A STATE OF A STA

The Hon Stephen A. Douglas, in a public addres made recently in Concord, N. H., says:

"there is in a fin horse man in all A merica that will be a fact that sees localman and John C. Breck, in g., in being very pelegate to the decrine of non-instance in the Corres with slavery in the Ferritage."

"In the word as the thermore with the Ferritage in the Corres of the Corres with slavery in the Ferritage in the Corres with slavery in the Ferritage."

"In the word as the three words are discharged and the course of the Corres with slavery in the Ferritage."

"In the words are street the View Presidence, and heard him g. the course of the Corres."

"In the words are street the Corres with slavery in the Ferritage."

It was not a perfect in the Arrely the says: "In over street in the Ferritage." Then speaking of earth of the perfect of the Ferritage of the Ferritage." The says with the same of twelve lines, you have the words monitage veritor." "Spiratter Sovercianty," all evidently intended to convey the same meaning. These terms are to synonym use, and this lose mode of a modaying his mage is well adapted to beget contries. In Hold the doctrine of non-intervention as it was originally undirected, and intervention as it was originally undirected, and the principle with the Sage theor of the contrary. (Theres). It was not nearest non-intervention for Sale-diawas and such as a plantific with the Sage theory of the contrary. (Theres). It was not nearest non-intervention for Sale-diawas and such as the same contract, the Territorial Legislature, leaving at the first property and admitting or excluding slave or other property. This was seen non-intervention of Sale-diawas the monitary of the Contract o

The friends of the measure, North and South, agreed that the Missouri time should be repeated and the territory opened to settlement. But there was one capital point on which they differed. No rely all the Southern friends of the bill, and a few from the North, denied that the power existwas one capital point on which they differed. No rity all the Southern friends of the bill, and a lew from the North, denied that the power existed in Congress or in a Territorial Legislature to excit de my descritt not property recogniz. I in the States, alarm of the Territorial Legislature to exact de my descritt not property recogniz. I in the States, alarm of the Territorial Legislature to extend a more the Territorial Legislature to extend a more the Territorial Legislature to exact the same of the Massouri line to open the Territorial power to exact the form of the transfer of legislative despute that the power of legislative despute that the proposition and they with the question and the proposition of the Supreme Court, and that offer was solemally expected, and the agreement placed on the same of the Constitutional question. For this purpose, whilst codinarity an appeal count be taked from a Territorial court to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision of that acquist trainfact, as a final settlement of the Constitutional question. For this purpose, whilst codinarity an appeal count be controve swam at state the trained country to the States, unless the matter in controve swam units to a thousand-bol'ars, a clause was insorted in the Kansas bill, providing that in any to be involving the title to a slave, an appeal and the controve swam units to a thousand-bol'ars, a clause was insorted in the Kansas bill, providing that in any to the value of the amount in control. any c se involving the take to a stays of any any any to be involved. It by nonself. [Volve— Ooot, good and any planse, regard to the value of the amount in control. It is not the Senate of the United States.

Legislature did possess the power. But on these points all were agreed—1st, that the action of the

chive in this common territory, you cannot complain und if it does not protect be title, we ask up help to not Congress; and the relations of the Constitution to the subject we are willing to have decided by the courts of the United States."

"The South consider that the Constitution gives

was assured, in a manner satisfactory to me, that both as to myself and as to the Constitutional structions of that instrument, the bill wisely refuses

use of my name in competition with that of the distinguished Kentuckian to whom I have refered.

And when that Convention assembled at Balmelanged. After the disruption which took place there, my name, without any solicitation on my part, and against my expressed wishes, was presented to the country for the ollice of Presidention. No man could be vain enough to an icipate that his name would be placed before the country for I have an eman iputioniss, I will country; but having heard that such a thing was possible, I constantly said that 'I did not desire to be presented to the American people, but was

Now, during the period between the passage of that bill and the decision of the Supreme Court, all persons on cach side entertuned their own opinions. We, in the South, held that the Tetritorial Legislature did not possess the power. Mr. Douglas and his briends held that the Territorial Legislature did possess the power. But on these

Legislature and Jossess the power. But on these points all were agreed—lst, that the action of the Territor'al Legis'ature must be "subject to the Consitution of the United States;" 2d, that the limitations in posed by the Constitution should be determined by the Soureme Court; and 3d, that all should be puissed in the decision when rendered. [Cheers.]

I think this is a plain and true statement, and for the purpose of showing you that was the view taken by the Sourim friends of the measure in Congres, and cert inly the view taken by myse'l, I proceed to real two or three extracts from a speech delivered by me in the House of Re resentatives, in 1854, before the bill passed Congress:

Again t this amendment an overwhelming majority of the Senate voted, including General Cass and Senate voted against

"We demand that all the citizens of the United tates he all wed to enter the common territors, ith the Constitution alone in their hands. If that stripment protects the finder the master to his avenual territors, and the results of the master to his avenual territors, and the results of the master to his avenual territors, you cannot be the Territory, but he cause he did not believe it avenuals are the finder to be the constitution of the master to his avenuals.

Iron Congress; and the relations of the Constitution to the subject we are willing to have decided by the courts of the United States."

Again:

"It is contended, on one hard, upon the idea of the equality of the States under the Constitution, and their common property in the Territories, that the citizens of the States under the Constitution, and their common property in the Territories, that the citizens of the staveholding States may remove to them with their dives, and that the local legislature to interfere with the citizens of the staveholding States may remove to them with their dives, and that the local legislature to interfere with the citizens of the staveholding States may remove to them with their dives, and that the local legislature to interfere with the Constitution secures no such right to the South. They believe, of course, that this power is given to their entire in thing, but it is some abstituation to extend the entire in, but it is some abstituation of the common right, the state of the state of

I think I have shown that upon the point of dispute between the friends of the Kansas bill, as to the power of a Territ rial Legislature to exclude slave property, it was agreed to refer it to the Supreme court, and when it had been judicially determined that we should abide by their decision, as a settlement of the Constitutional question.

decision, as a settlement of the Constitutional question.

Now bear with me while I read a very little from the opinion of the Supreme court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, rendered in the spring of 1857, and three years after the passage of the Karsus bill.

My friends, oceans of job have been shed, and thousands of peeches have been made; all the catch words of demagogues, and all possible forms of starting the question have been resorted to; cloquent appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people have been made in the discussion of this issue. Let us for a moment turn aside from this hot, seething, boiling eaddron of partisan and the magogue warfare, to the calu, callightened, judicial utterance of the most angust tribunal on earth. [Repe, ted applause.] This

"It seems, however, to be supposed that there is no it, if against me."

No. P is not for a statesman to point out to a

But, after shown that he I wor hadrons stands between the people of the United States and their Government—that the powers of the government and the rights of the citizen a der it are positive, and practical regulations plainly written down—and that no usages of other nations, or reasoning of their jurists upon the relations of master and slave—an enlarge the powers of this Government, or take from the citizens. ers of this Government, or take from the citizens | Douglas was a party to this agreement-that the

a simpler or clearer jud cial exposition. The points of the opinion are briefly these: the territories have been acquired and are held by the Federal Government as trustice for the States, and the citizens of all the States may hold and the citizens of all the States are citizens.

rescribed; and since the Federal Government ging the anxious attention of your wisest and cannot do this, still less can it authorize a terribest men, engaging the attention of your highest torial government to exercise these powers It Judicial tribunal, debated in the Senate, in the cannot confer on any local government, estab-

Constitution

Between slave property and other property, no distinction exists; property in slaves is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, and there is no word in that instrument which gives Congress greater power over it, or which entitles it to less protection than other property; but the only power which Congress has, is the power, coupled with the duty, of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights.

The question should be discussed on the strict-exprinciples of the Constitution, divested of all prejudice and pa sion. Yet this is the style of appeal commonly employed by Mr. Douglas and the most heated of his followers:

"You shall not force slavery down the throats of an appeal to the passions of one section of the Union. Mr. Douglas another section of the Union. Mr. Douglas

Mr. Douglas, in the same debate, in speaking I am content to stand upon these principles,

Mr. Douglas, in the same debate, in speaking of the attempt of his colleague to coerce an opinion from him upon the question whether the Territorial Legislature had the power to exclude slave property before they became a State, said:

"My opinion in regard to the question which my celleague is trying to raise here has been well known in the veragain. He tried to the day, as those associated with him used to do, two years ago, and lasty of the state of years. It has been repeated over an other considering grew out of a proper case regularly carried up, and it determines they would have they would have a suit them. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was to get work as a nutthem. Mys. Their object was the constitution of the work of the work of the work of the kansas bill. I should have allowed the same thing and property of all the States, in the common term of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the work of the work of the work of the kansas bill. I should have allowed the property of all the states, in the common term of the constitution of the work of the kansas bill, and the property of the power to even debt to constitution of the work of the kansas bil

enlightened, judicial utterance of the most august tribunal on earth. [Repeated applause.] This opinion was concurred in by all the judges, except two, and was delivered by the illustrious Chief Justice of the United States. In speaking of the organization of territery, the Court says:

"But as we have before ridd, it was bequired by the General Government, as the representative and trustee of the people of the United States, and it must therefore be held in 11 at pharacter for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States neting through their agent and representative, the General Government, who in fact acquired the territory in question; and the government did it for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States acting through their agent and representative, the General Government, who in fact acquired the territory in question; and the government did it for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States acting through their agent and representative, the General Government, who in fact acquired the territory in question; and the government did it for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States acting through their agent and trustee of the territory in question; and the government did it for their common and equal benefit; for it was the people of the several States are in grant and trustee of the territory in question; and the government are proposed to submit the question to that Court, and to abide by its decision. I quote Mr. Douglas again concerning what he calls the "abstract question" of the Constitution all right of Southern citizens to hold and enjoy their property in the Territories. The questions may be called "abstract," but it is one involved the court and the court and the court and the court and the second the court and the c

union."

No eant, no demagogueism, no trash there, but a simple, clear, lucid, dispossionate exposition of a Constitutional trath. The Court proceed to say that until the time arrives when the territory is correctled as a State some kind of grouper (Applause.)

"It matters not," says Mr. Douglas, "what way the

a simple, clear, Incid, dispessionate exposition of a Constitutional trath. The Court proceed to say that until the time arrives when the territory is organized as a State, some kind of government is necessary; but as to the power of Congress, and in this connection they say:

"But the power of Cougres over the person or property of a citizen can never be a mere discretionary power under our Constitution and form of government. The powers of the covernment and the rights and privileges of the citizen ary regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself."

"It cannot, when it caters a territory of the United States, pat off its character and as sum of irretionary or despotic power, which the Constitution has denied to it.

"The territory heigh a part of the Citied States, the government can exercise no power over his person or property hey out what that instrument confers, nor lawfully dray any right which it has reserved."

Their proceeding with Ju licial exterible:

"The rights of private proposts have been guarded with qual erre. Thus she rights of prevate and placed on the same ground, by the fifth arms almost any other proposts have been guarded with qual erre. Thus she rights of prevate and property, and property as the lawfully designed with the hame of life, hierry, and property with the proposed of law.

"The proceeding with Ju licial exterible is properly into a partner when the constitution of the constitution which his properly into a partner when the constitution of the constitutio

are in express terms denied, and they are no bidden to exercise them.

"And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the power conterned on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we precome, that it could not authorized a territorial government to exercise them. It mould confer no beyon on any local government established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

der the Nebraska bill!!"

Gentlemen, in answer to the accusations beyond the northern end of first holding and then abandoning this doctrine, and which I have disproved, I have to say that it is not statesmanlike to agree to refer a controversy on a Constitutional point to the Supreme Court of the country, and when the Court has decided against you, to say, "no matter how it may decide, I will find means to evade

The seems, however, to be supposed that there is a flerence between property in a slave and other operty, and that have a reason be property in expounding the Continuous and the flaves and turned of nations, and eventings of earne and parish, upon the relation of ester and slave, and the power mutual rights and design and the power which powermment may exerce over it, have been dwelt upon in the argument.

But, after showing that no law of nations stands

But, after showing that no law of nations stands

And now, if I were despused to imitate an em-

ers of this Government, or take from the citizens the rights they have reserved, they say:

"And if the Constitution recogalizes the right of property of the traster in a slave, and makes no distinction between their dispersion of property and other property over the property in a slave is a continuous of the government.

"Now, as we have a destinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a distinction, or deny to it the government.

"Now, as we have a learnedy said in an earlier part of this opin on, apop a delf rent point, the right of property in a slave is distinction, which gives to agree the point, the right of property in a slave is distinction, which gives to agree the point, the right of property in a slave is distinction, the right of property in a slave is distinction, the right of the government.

"And no work call it is prevented the right of property in a slave is distinction, which gives to agree the point, the right of the government.

"And no work call it is prevented the right of the supposed the decision of the Supreme Court may be evaded. [Loud applause.]

But I am content merely to state the facts, and let the public draw their own conclusions.

Fellow-citizens, the fact of the suprement—that Air.

In this regulation to the citizen the the trivity and court of exclude Southern property from the communium and finally that Mr. Douglas, notwith teaching the agreement, yet led southern property from the communium and finally that

Now, my fellow-citizens, I cannot conceive of not the Constitutional Democracy meet it by fair, nnd the citizens of all the States may hold and enjoy their property in toen until they take on the lunctions of sovereignly, and are admitted into the Union.

The citizen enters the common territory with the Constitution in his hand, and the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved; and since the Federal Government going the auxious attention of your wisest and

lished by its authority, the power to violate the ple who want to know the truth.

Constitution The question should be discussed on the strict-

footing with other property. The Supreme Court of the United States has, as I have shown, decided that under the Constitution it stands upon the same footing, and it has the same right to protection, and that all property alike naist be guarded and protected in the common territories as other property. Yet we hear the accusation about "forcing slavery down the throats of an unwilling people." This is the mode of treating questions of Constitutional right and private property.

Why, the territorial authority is the creature of day, with a striking case, in which it did so. In Why, the territorial authority is the creature of Why, the territorial authority is the creature of Congress; Congress is the creature of the Constitution; the Constitution is the creature of the States—and here you would have a little territorial legislature three or four degrees remove from the original source of power, with the right to exclude all States of the Union with all their property from their own domains. [Applause.]

This is the irreststible conclusion. These are property from their own domains. [Applause.] Congress to oblige the Territorial Live refrain from discriminating against their property This is the irresistible conclusion. These are refrain from discriminating against their property of city.

The committee of Congress say they "think that bould always protect the property of city is the committee of the constitutional Democratical Congress of the Union when the constitutional Democratical Congress to oblige the Territorial Live. the Kentucky Opposition, or at least they were not last year. These are not the doctrines of the Constitution itself. These are sectional doctrines; [cheers] these are not the doctrines that make for the peace and harmony of the Union of the States. [Cheers.] And for sooth because we will not take them and abandon the whole practice of the Government and the decision of the Supreme Court; because we will not bow down to a do trine that deprives us of our rights-we are bolters. demagogues, secessionists, disunionists!-[Continued applause.] The distinguished Senator of Illinois said at Nortalk we are a "faction and must be destroyed." When we are destroyed, they will have struck their daggers through

Immense applause here, my friends, I want to say a word about the doctrine of non-intervention which is adroitly mixed up with the phrases "popular sovereignty" and "squatter sovereignty," with a view

d through the Constitution of their country.

eninent statesmen, have been invoked to sistain this doctrine of Territorial power, and the compromises of 1850 have been invoked for the same purpose. I assert that from 1-4- down to the period when this talse doctrine, repugnant alike to the Constitution and reason, was thrust upon the country, no respectable political party held the opinion that a territorial legislature had the right to define or exclude property, pending the territorial condition. When did Clay ever the territorial condition. When did Clay ever hold such doctrines? When were such doctrines ever embodied in the compromise measures of 1850? The legislation of that period shows that non-intervention was meant to apply equally to Congress and to the territorial government.

The statesmen of that day looked to the period when they should come into the Union as a State, as the time when the Territorial authorities might aet on the subject of property, and hold or ex-clude the slave property of the South. [Ap-

Time will not allow me to do much more than state these propositions, but I will read short ex-tracts from the celebrated report made by the Committee of Thirteen, (of which Mr. Clay was chairman,) which resulted in the Compromise Measures of 1850. It is calm, lucid, has no claptrap phrases, and in its tone is like the clear and elevated language of the Supreme Court:

elevated language of the Supreme Court:

"It is high time that the wounds which it has inflicted should be headed up and closed, and that to avoid in all future time the agitation which must be archived by the conflict of opinion on the slavery question—existing as this institution does in some of the States, and problibited as it is in others, the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial covernments for each newly acquired domain, is to referring from all legislation on the subject in the Territory acquired, a long as it retains the Territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such Territory when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to altaission as a State, to decide for themselves the que tion of the piiowance or prohibition of domestic slavers." [Applause—A voice, "That is true does trine."

That, gentlemen, was non-intervention in 1850. It was no interference to exclude by Congress, or the Territorial Legislature, but to leave the questions that the declaration we must be all disputations to the declares that the triple of the declares that the triple of the declares that the declares the declares that the declares the dec the Territorial Legislature to the tion to be decided by the people, when they come to form their State Constitution. It is as much has no power to exclude slave property, and that has no power to exclude slave property, and that a violation of the doctrine of non-intervention for a Territorial Legislature, under Mr. Daughs'

has no power to exclude stave property, and that is the property and the property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property and the property are the property and the property and the property are the property are the property and the property are the pro would be for Congress to introduce it by positive Kentocky said last year. [Applause.] Lellow-citizens, even in our own State, where

the same time, in the Senate, upon this question of Territorial power:

"We have niwaysg me upon the ground that these Territorial governments were in a state of pupilage, and or the protection or patronage of the general government. The Territorial Legislature has a compower tool given by that Congress. They have nower tool given by that Congress. They have now to the ground then the limits of the constitution granted them by Congress, or also their nets become will. The people under the Territorial government are not a sovereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty; they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty. They are it you say please to denote the save even cherished, and expect to cherish, relations of the most respectful and cordial esteem. There are reasons to do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty, and do not possess any of the rights incident to savereignty. They are it you say please to denote the save even the first and the savere them. It have considered that if I am not one myself I am connected within the distant of the most of them the long time in th

Do you suppose that Daniel Webster, after the opinion of the Sumeme Court which I have read to you, would have considered it becoming in him as an American statesman, to point out some contrivance or device by which the Territorial Legis lature could violate the constitutional rights of the States. Not he! Nor would Mr. Clay, nor any of the great and good men who illustrated the earlie: days of your history. [Cheers.]

Why, how is it with these Territorial govern-From the beginning they have been as subordinate and temporary, withregarded as ont any attribute of sovereignty. Their judges, tinguished friend for the biogering hope he ye and Governors, and most of the other officentertions that I am not a disministic [Laughte the daily expenses of the Legislature which they too I thank him. [Renewed cheers.] As to my invoke to exclude your property from the Territarles, are paid out of the treasury from money to which that yery property contributes by taxation? object is now to relieve myself, personally, from erty. This sounds like a national and constitu-tional doctrine. Now suppose that a vessel were going out of the port of Norfolk for another port, laden with freight, and having on board also a number of slaves. It is said that property in parts of his country, tried in all, honored in all, slaves under our system is local, and cannot get He has served his country with high distinction beyond State limits without special legislation. in peace and war, and bears on his person endur This ship gets beyond one league from shore, and ing memorials of his patriotism and courage is in the open sea, beyond the limits of any State. His last act of tresson was to add another star to Can a British cruiser come up and take these, the galaxy of the Union. [Loud applause.] slaves from the deek of the vessel and say they staves from the deck of the vessel and say they are free, because slavery is local and they are not within the limits of any State! No. What, then, protects them? Nothing but the deck of an American ship and the flag of the United and American ship and the flag of the United and The respect to the converted to the lact whether 1 am a disunionist. [Cries of an American ship and the flag of the United and The respect to the converted to the lact whether 1 am a disunionist. [Cries of an American ship and the flag of the United and the ship and the same that the lact whether 1 am a disunionist. [Cries of an American ship and the same that the lact whether 1 am a disunionist.] States. The property is upon the common of the Union, and the liag of America protects it; and it it does it on the deck of a ship, it does it in the Territories, which are likewise the

in a speech made by the Senator from Illinois, in or such an imputation. [Cheers.] I will not de Petersburg, Va., he uses the following language grade the dignity of my declaration on this sub to the people of that State:

"You have the same right, under the Constitution, to go and earry your property into the Territories that I have mine. You have the same right to earry your slaves, or your eattle, or your horses, that have to carry any property that I possess. When you get there, you and I stand on a tooling of exact equality under the law. You bring your property with you subject to the local law, and I bring mine with me subject to the local law, and I bring mine with me subject to the same local law.

Observe, he says you have the same right, under the Constitution, to go and carry your with the slightest taint of dislovalty to the Constitution of dislovalty to the Constitution of the states. [Loud cheers. A voice—"He couldn't do it."]

No, my friends, the man does not live, in or out of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, no matter how exalted his station or character, who has power enough to connect my name successfully with the slightest taint of dislovalty to the Constitution and union of one to the constitution and union of the States. [Loud cheers. A voice—"He couldn't do it."]

himself has sometimes admitted, that under our system, slave property stands upon the same his; and I have shown that he declared prefooting with other property. The Supreme Court viously in the Schate that if the Constitution car-

ty. Substitute the word "property" for the word "Again, says that distinguished gentleman, in

"You shall not force "shivery" down the throats of an unwilling people." [Laughter and applause.]

Why, the territorial and

Let us see if that is so. Congress has done it [Cheers.] These are not the doctrines of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the commuter of Congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should always protect the property of either the congress should be congressed as a congress of the congre operations of unjust legislation by territorial governments;" and they reported a bill enacting that all such acts as those complained of should be "null and void," and further, that an attempt by any one to enforce said acts, passed by the Leg islative Comeil of the Territory of Florida, should be punished by fine and imprisonment. passed Congress, and was approved by President Jackson. Now would it not be an insult to your understandings to say that this was not an interference by Coogress to protect property against the encroachments of the Territorial Legislature? Yet Mr. Douglas says that Congress "never yet passed a law for the protection of any man's property in a territory;" but that "he must always rely on the local law." Of course I do not doubt that he believes the statement; but I relieve his truth and integrity at the expense of his informa-tion. [Laughter. A voice, "I wouldn't care to

Fellow-citizens, the principles I have tried fee-The names of Clay, Webster, and other bly to vindicate here, are the principles upon which the Carestitutional Democracy stand to day; and they are the only principles upon which my human being will pretend to charge them with purposes of disunion If they are the principles of the Constitution and the Union, then we ire Constitutional and Union men. (Cries of "that's so.] And yet, for two or three months back, you have heard loud and incessant clumor are a disunion organization, who seek to break up this Confederacy of States. My friends, I hardly know, so far as it is a personal charge against myself, how to answer it. [A voice, "Tell

> The whole stock in trade of many anonymous writers and wandering orators all over the country, is "disunion"—"disunion."—"This man and is party attempt to break up the Union of the You may appeal to them by reason in vain. You say, these are the principles of the Constitution, as determined by the practice of the Government. The ar swer is—"disunion." You may say they are the principles of the Constitution as determined by the highest Judicial ribunal of the land. The answer is-"disunian! You may say, "we are asserting principles thus sanctioned, by means of reason and the ballotoox, and mider the Constitution:" and still, the arge number of young gentlemen who are engaged in enlightening the people upon the Constitution of the country by the ringing of bells, with tongues as long and heads as empty as the bells they ring, shont-"dismion." [Prolong-

ed laughter and cheers.]
From sources yet more eminent comes the ac cusation, that I and the political organization with which I am connected, are laboring for the dis-ruption of the Confederacy. I do not reply now what Mr. Donglas says all over New England in Virginia, and wherever he goes, because i may be quite natural for a gentleman who feels as profound a personal interest as he does in pend ing questions, to think that any man who oppose him must be a disunion'st. [Cheers and laugh me, under Mr. Paughis increases any, are in effect dismaionists; and that is introduced it by positive what the whole Legislature and all the people of

Here is the common of Webster, attered about I certainly thought my character and antecedent the same time, in the Senate, upon this question were known, one of the aldest and most emigent

following:

"We are now left only to compare Mr. Bell with the third candidate who stands in opposition—Mr. Breekinridge. And here again, as in respect to Mr. Douglas, my adjection is not to the candidate as an individual. I should hope that Mr. Breekinridge was not a distuncion man. A voice—Yes, he is.] He ought not to be. He belongs to a tribe of faithful, devoted Union mem—the tribe of Kentuckians, Great applance.] He must have been seduced man from the path of his duty, for from the path in which all the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has become a distunionist. But Mr. Breekinridge bas made thruselt the head of a party. He is part and parcel of the present purpose of that party; and, a in the case of Mr. Liucoln, we must judge of his public course by the party that he consents to represent."

Tellow-citizens, I thank my venerable and discers, are appointed by the President and Senand applause.} Like a humane lawyer, he give ate and paid out of the public treasury; and even me personally the benefit of a doubt, and for this connection with principles or a party which tend which that very property contributes by taxation! [Applause.] The practice of the government never has warranted this new doctrine. Take an illustration which has always seemed to me to an illustration which has always seemed to me to the conclusive. The theory is, that in the common domain of the United States, the States and their citizens are on a looting of equality and entitled to the protection of their persons and prop-

When a man is before the people for common domain of the Union. [Loud applause.] any one to point to anything in my character or Oue other word on this general subject. I see ject by epithets; but I proudly challenge the bit

under the Constitution, to go and carry your with the slightest taint of disloyalty to the Con-

tion, what is there in the principles upon which I stand? It is not pretended that these resolutions which relate to the acquisition of Cuba, the Pacific Railroad, the rights of naturalized citizens. &c., contain disunion sentiments. It must then be, if anywhere, in the resolutions as to property in territories, and its protection. I will read these two resolutions, and you can judge whether they accord with the Constitution, the decision of the Surreme Court, and the practice of the government as I have shown it to-day.

ment as I have shown it to-day.

1. Resolved, That the government of a Territory, organized by an act of Congress, is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to state with their property in the Territory without their rights of either person or properly being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

2. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and pre-perty in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

These are the principles we arrow. Are they

These are the principles we avow. Are they Constitutional? Are they just? Are they sectional? If they are constitutional, they are not sectional, for the Constitution covers the whole Union. [Cheers.] Why, he who stands upon the Constitution can neither be sectional nor a dis-unionist. I have shown you that these principles are taken almost word far word from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, and we find they are supported by almost all the precedents and practice of the govern-They are principles upon which we may well live and by which we may well be willing to die. [Cheers.] They are important; they are exalted character and reputation vital. They concern the rights of person and Mr. Dauglas says, and makes the concern the rights of person and the concern the rights of the rights of person and the rights of the be minute or unimportant, for they concern the honor and equality of the States. What has been the position of Kentucky upon that platform? You remember the position taken by the candidates for Givernor of this State last year? Both held that Territorial Legislatures have no power to exclude our property, and each contended that every department of Government must protect it when it became necessary that you may take it there can not exclude it, and Mr. Crittenden says that Government must protect it when it became necessary in a first property. and each contended that every department of Government must protect it when it became necessary. Mr. Joshua F. Bell, I believe, went a step further in thinking the time had now arrived when it was necessary for the government to interpose. The Congressional conventions of both parties, with a property there by virtue of the Constitution, and their to say that there is somebody stronger or mightier than the Constitution, that can take strictly are the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the Constitution, that can take strictly are the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the Constitution, that can take strictly are the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the constitution, and the constitution are to make the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the constitution, and the constitution are to make the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the constitution and the constitution and the constitution are to make the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the constitution and the constitution are the property there is somebody stronger or mighties the constitution are the property there is somebody stronger or mightier than the constitution are the property there is somebody stronger or mighties the constitution are the property that there is somebody stronger or mighties than the constitution are the property there is somebody stronger or mighties the constitution are the property than the constitution are the property than the can "imagine nothing so inconsistent and constitution are the property than the can "imagine nothing so inconsistent and constitution are the property than the can "imagine nothing so inconsistent and constitution are the property than the can "imagine nothing so inconsistent and constitution are the property than the constitution are the property t with se creely an exception, and their nonlines for constitution, that can take Constitution, and their nonlines for away that which the Constitution says you may Congress, indorsed these principles. The State Democratic Convention on the 8th of January last adopted by an overwhelming yote the following adopted by an overwhelming yote the following their rights, he will rend and destroy as he goes. resolution, which embraces precisely the same principles:

1. Resolved, That the Democratic party in Ken-1. Resolved. That the Democratic party in Kenteky believe that the Government of the United States holds the public domain in trust for the benefit of all the citizens of the respective States, and that Corgress possesses the power, and in the taithful discharge of its trust is bound to exercise the power, when it shall be necessary, as protect the citizens or inhabitants of any Territory in the use and capo ment of every species of propert; but that menther the Congress of the I nited States nor an legislative agent of Cougress can, by legislative engennent, or by unfriendly legislation, deprive the owner of his property, or restrict or restrain him in the use of the same.

Again: The Senate of Kentucky, last winter, a unanimous vote of both parties, declared these principles to be important, Constitutional, and true, by the following resolution, which I must read, it is so apt, so pertinent, so conclu-

"Realerd, That the Territories are the commo property of the I nion, and as a field for the expansion of the institutions and the development of the energies of an advancing and progressive people are open to the citizens of all the states; and the there exists no power in the General to very ment of the government of a Territory, during its continuance as such, and antil having attained shi ice population it shall have formed a constitution on been admitted into the I nion, to impair the right any citizen migrating thereto in the own eship an enloyment of any species of property while may be recognized by the laws of any one of the States, but that this right having been a dennity affirm on by the decisions of our highest judicial tribunats, shound be guarded by suitable laws, faithfully adminiscently and if, in any case, a Territorial government should assail that right by unfilendly legislation, experience should show that existing laws are indequate for its protection, it will then be the dut of the tieneral Government in the exercise of its pawers—legislative, judicin, and executive searching within its appropriate sphere, to provide suspecting and protection as the exigencies of the occasion may demand."

A similar resolution was minanimously agree "Resolved, That the Territories are the common

A similar resolution was unanimously agreed to in the House of Representatives of the Legis-

What is all this, but adopting in principle and language, the opinion of the Supreme Court, and the people of Kentucky to be made to turn their the resolutions I have read of the National Democratic Convention? Both parties in Kentucky, and constitutional last year, by loud and unread at the polls, twelve months ago, and by manimons soning clamor? Are they to be driven, terrified,

port of these principles, the individual authority of one of our most energible statesmen. I want the authority of Mr. Crittenden himself. [Applause] Gentlemen, whatever doubts he mity the foundation of this State. Such were not the foundation of this State. Such were not the foundation of this State. Such were not the foundation of this State. the foundation of this State. Such were not the says to my lidelity to the Constitution and the Union of these States, I do not hesitate to say, that in my opinion that eminent gentleman is dependent on the second of the state. Such were not those who maintained our independence in 179s. Now the question is one of the equal rights of that in my opinion that eminent gentleman is dependent on the state. that in my opinion that eminent gertleman is devoted to the Union. I do not believe he would advocate principles which he believed were unconstitutional enables to determine the Union of the Union. I do not believe he would advocate principles which he believed were unconstitutional enables to determine the Union of constitutional or calculated to destroy the Union, and if I can have his sanction and indorsement less foreigner might be driven from the country for the principles I advocate, surely it will go a great way in proving that they are constitutional, and the true Union principles. I hold in my hand the Journal of the United States Senate, for the tion was adopted by an overwhelming vote:

R solved. That the union of these States resis on the equality of rights and privileges among its members; and that it is especially the duty of the Sente, which represents the States, in their societies capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common pessessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State."

Mr. Crittenden's vote is on record, in the affirmative, on that resolution. On the same day, the following resolution passed the Serate:

"Resolved. That neither Congress uor a Territo-rial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect or unfriendly character, possess power to annual or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the faited States to take his slave properly into the common territories and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condi-tion remains."

resolution also passed the Senate:

"Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the indicial and executive authority do not possess means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the territorial government should fail or refuse 10 provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such debetoney, within the limits of its constitutional powers."

Mr. Critteuden's name is recorded in favor of and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, I have oul

declaring that these questions are not minute or unimportant—that the Union of the States rests upon the principles of the Constitution, the Union apon equality of rights among its members; that and the Eulorcement of the Laws. neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature has that there is scarcely a man in this assemblythe power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common territories and there only the common territories and the Eulorcement of the Laws; but the there enjoy the same while the territorial con-dition remains; and that if such right be assailed as to the best mode of sustaining the Constitu by the Territorial Legislature, it becomes neces- tion, and the character of the bass to be enforced sary for Congress to interfere to protect it; precisely the principle upon which we stand to-day. Massachusetts, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio-all idea

Mr. Crittenden, a few days after, followed these are for the Union; but it is their own when any Territorial anthority will be so reckless of its constitutional obligations as to make it necessary for Congress or the other branches of the Government to interfere for the protection of personal rights and private property. [Cheers.]
But in the speech to which I refer, he sustains

"My idea apon that subject, Mr. President, without a shadow of doubt, is that a territorial government is the mere creature of Congress, made and fashioned by Congress as it pleases, with what fouctions it pleases, with what power it thinks proper to confer; that nil these powers are liable to be resumed at any time, or to be fashioned and controlled and the United States. [Cries of "Good!"]

stitution and Union of my country. [Applause, A voice—"No, you'd die liest."]

But, fellow-citizens, ill there be nothing in my character or antecedents to justily this accusation. States, I know of my country of the Congress of the United States, I know of my country. the Congress of the United States. I know of no sovereignty in this country, no supreme political power, except that originally vested in the people of the United States. They are the natural depositaties; they are the natural owners of everything like supreme power or severeignty. They have, to form this toyernment, determined a certain portion of that sovereignty to the Congress of the United States.—The whole, then, of this sovereignty, exists, as to that part which they have of degrated, in the people. As to that part which they have of degrated, that is in Congress; and here is the disposition of the whole sovereign supreme power of this contrary. None has been delegated to any one else. None, certainly has been delegated to the territorial governments." legated to the territorial governments.

Further on in the same speech, Mr. Crittenden employs the following language:

employs the following language:

"As the Territorial g overnment has no sovereign or independent right to act on this subject, the Supreme Ceurt of the United States, laying determined that every citizen of the United States may go into that Territory carrying his slaves with him, and holding them there, my opinion is, that the Constitution is to protect that properly which it has anthorized to go there. Of course, that is a logical conclusion. It seems to me it is unquestionable. To assert my right to go there, to carry my property there, and to enjoy that property, and then to say there is anybody stronger or mightier or more sovercign than the Constitution says I shall have and canjoy, or shall excel me from the place where the Constitution says I may go, I can imagine nothing so inconsistent and so centradictory. I say, therefore when the proper or extreme case occurs; when property going there under the sanction of the Constitution, as interpreted by the Supreme Control of the United States, shall require such interposition, that it is the duty of Congress to interpose and grant protection. Give it, and give it adequately. That is my opinion? ction. Give it, and give it adequately. That is my

Nobly and well said, in language worthy of his

Mr. Douglas says, and makes the acceptance of They cannot be abstract, they cannot it the condition on which he will consent to ad [Applause.] I derive some satisfaction from the fact that the Hon. John J. Crittenden, whose name and authority will go fir in this l'nion, has declared, by his speeches and votes in the Senate, that the principles upon which we stand are con-stitutional and true. Cheers. Fellow-citizens, I cannot enlarge: I appeal to

you if I have not conclusively repelled the accu sations against me, and it I have not shown that it is neither I nor the Constitutional Democracy, but Mr. Danglas, who departed from the agree-

ment of the Kansas bill.

Then passing to a more extended view, we have seen that these principles have been sanctioned by the practice of the government; allirmed by the highest judicial tribunal in the world; vated to be true by both political parties in Kentucky in 1859; un inimously asserted by both branche of the Legislature, and by an overwhelming ma jority of the whole Democratic party in State Convention, and declared by Mr. Crittenden himsell, in the most solemn form, to be not only cou situtional, but to be sound and true—essential to the rights and equality of the States. [Cheers.] Surely these things make a pyramid of anthority and argument in their support, which ought to commend them, if not to the adoption, certain to the grave and emolid consideration of all mer who wish to know the truth. And I have tried to sustain them by legitimate facts and argument. I am not conscious of having appealed to any

Fellow-eitizens, these principles will give us peace and prosperity; they will preserve the equality and restore the harmony of the States. They will make every man feel that in his personal rights and rights of property he stands on a footag of equality in the domain common to all the tates. [Cheers.] They have their root in the Constitution, and no party can be sectional which maintains constitutional principles. And are we to be driven from their maintenance? Is our State to be twisted round the fingers of paliticians, as they would twist a gam-elastic thread? votes in both branches of the Legislaure, have declared that these principles are Constitutional, and vital to the interests and honor of the State.

Surely I might pause here, but I want, in supher own opinion of hyr own rights in this confed. for reasons to be locked up in the breast of the President. Need I recite the glorious part Vir ginia and Kentucky played in that great drams. Many States replied to their resolutions by stimatizing them as distinionists; but, undeterred I threats and false principles, they inaugurated political revolution which saved the Con and your liberties. [Cheers.] Now, in 1860, doe Kentucky dare to delend the Constitution agains senseless outcries! Does she dare to assert the equality of the States, and her own rights in the confederacy? They are hers by the current of our history; hers by the practice of the govern ment; hers by the sanction of judicial authorit Then, will she fly from them-driven by the clamor of bells and noisy orators, or will she stand mpon them brave and self-poised, and maintain alike her rights, the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers, and eries of "We'll stand by them."]

Fellow-citizens, if my strength will last, can you bear with me a little longer? [A voice, 'Yes, a week; go on!"]
I know of but one political organization which

Mr. Crittenden's vote is recorded in favor of this resolution. On the same day the following The Republican organization holds precisely opposite principles. They say we have no rights in the territories with our property. They say Congress has a right to exclude it, and it is its dut to do so; but they are somewhat indifferent of done by the territorial legislature.

In regard to the platform adopted by the con vention which nominated Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, is resolution.

Then I have the vote of my respected friend all upon this subject. Gentlemen tell us they are

Mr. Seward, of New York, Mr. Burlingame, tilied with the anti-slavery party, will tell you the resolutions by a speech in the Senate, which I Union they want. They say they are for the Confind reported in the "Daily Globe," the official stitution; but they construe the Constitution s organ of that body. It is true that Mr. Critten-den expressed a hope that the time might never are for the Enforcement of the Laws; but the come when it would be necessary for Congress to are for laws which would take away our property intervene to protect these rights in the territo- [Cheers.] For the "Unou, the Constitution, and the content of the cont ries. I also trust that the time may never come the Laws," they shake hands with you on that it you cannot agree on a single Heaven alterwards. [Laughter aml cheers.]

Then this platform, gentlemen, declares practically nothing, and I have nothing more to say about it. ["Good! good!"]

But the platform I have read to you does cou the position I occupy, in language which compares well with that of the Supreme Court itself. tain a distinct enunciation of certain principles which touch the rights of property and person is the territories, and which declare the equal right We appeal to you not in behal of any individual, but to stand by your own prin ciples, resting as they do on the Constitution of

of "That's so."]

That, gentlemen, would seem to exhaust the subject. Sound men with Constitutional principles, which are affirmed in the mode recognized in American politics, and which we propose to maintain by reason and the ballot-box. Really this wantle seem to exhaust the maintain by reason and the ballot-box. Really this gentlemen has turned by the execution.

and true, yet the object of the organization by expect, does any same man expect that he which I have been nominated is to break up this carry a single Southern State. [Cries of "No, Confederacy! and I suppose they have selected ho!"]

that their constitutional rights will never be remen who were dissatisfied with the compromise measures of 1850 now prefer me for the Presi- thousand in Tennessee. Suppose he earries 20,dency, and sustain me on this platform; and if 1 1001, does not every one know he has no chance could descend to count noses. I doubt not there, for that Staty? are many more of the same character who sustain other gentlemen, upon platforms not so constitu-tional and desirable as mine. [Cheers.] What is the charge? Nearly the entire delegations of majority of the States, made this nomination, of the Northern States. Do they mean to say that these masses were dismionists! Why gentlemen, the country is in a bad way if this? that these masses were distinionists! Why gentlemen, the country is in a bad way if this be so. But the charge is a reckless one. The entire delegations from California and Oregon united in my regations from California and Oregon united in my nomination and allitmed our principles. Are these disminon States? They lie thousands of miles away from our domestic strifes. What have they said or done that could lead any man to suppose that they would break up the Union of the States? My physical indisposition makes it impossible for They are impartial arbitrators of this dispute; and me to do so. they tell our Northern brethren they must do justice and give equality in the Union, and thus I stand. alone can they maintain the Union and the Con- 1 am not ashamed of the reasons by which

cratic members of the Honse of Representatives disunionists? Are all the eminent men through-will prevail." out the Union, who sustain this cause, disunion-

Advantage has been taken of the feyatty of the people of Kentucky, and equally, to the surprise and delight of the gentlemen engaged in it, the scheme succeeded better than they expected. I am some that the sober, second thought of the people will recall them to the maintenance of their well considered opinions. Kentucky will never abandon a principle which she has declared to be the principle of the Constitution and the Umon-Lond amplause.]

Well subside; and the truth will reappear as the rock mappears above the receding tide. I be lieve this country will yet walk by the light of these principles. Bright and fixed, as the rock-built light-hoose in the stormy sen, they will abide, a perpetual beacon, to attract the political mariner to the harbor of the Constitution. [Loud applause.]

People of Kentucky, you never abandoned a principle von believed to be right. You may be

[Loud applause.]

I will not answer the newspaper accusations that this gentleman and the other gentleman who have held extreme opinions, support me. Gentlemen of far more extreme opinions support the other candidates. What, if A, B, C, and D, whose opinions you do not like, thinking better of a certain set of principles than they do of a certain other set of principles, or no principles at all, or my notice Commonwealth—with a spirit programment.

upon one half the confederacy! thenthemen, it is unworthy. Judge men by plause.] their antecedents and by the principles supported by the mass of their advocates. Do that, and if you find the man unexceptionable, and the principles true, what beave man will be deterred from his support by a lalse clamor of disunion? I never could understand how it was sectional to assert a Constitutional right, for I have always regarded the Constitution as covering the whole

But while you are wrangling among yourselves, there are dismionists all over the country, working, and working actively, for the overthrow of the Union of the States. They are those who deny Constitutional rights; for upon the Constitution the Union rests. They are those who all over the North are engaged to-day in trampling under tout, without shame, the plainest rights guaranteed to us by the Federal Constitution. [Cheers.] The Governor of the State of Ohio cen ses to deliver up a man indicted for felony in Kentucky, because, he says, under the laws of Ohio it is no crime to steal a negro. To-day, in the State of Wisconsin, a man indicted for a the State of Wiscorsin, a man indicted for a forcible rescue from the custody of the Warshal of the United States, is protected by a mob, whose lawless proceedings seem to be sustained by public opinion. Where, in the North, can the fugitive slave law be executed, except here and there along the bowler! How many of the States in the North have passed laws making it an offense, to be ponished by line and imprisonment, to aid the officers of the United States in executing the law in regard to the return of ingitive slaves! Six or eight, I believe. Look at these things, Look at the concentration of anti-slavery opinion, Look at the gradual advance, year after year, of Look at the gradual advance, year after year, of LOUISVILLE

Inconstitutional encreachments. See vonselves
environed and closed in upon with steady and relentless steps. State after State chaeting laws,
making it beard in the people to assist the officers
of the United States to execute the laws which
protect your rights; armed mobs in tking research
from the Marshal and refusing to surrender prisoners; a thorough anti-slavery opinion maturing
and taking the form of political action in the North
ent States; inroads in every direction—at Harper's Ferry; arsons in Tevas; the South envicontempt into her face; the purpose avowed to
exclude her from all the vast common domain of
the Union, and thus to begin that "rrepressible
conflict" which must end in the abolition of slavery in the States. [Applauses] And yet, when a political organization vortures to protest, in Constitutional harguage—to ask for Constitutional rights
—those rights which you have said are yours
having no cart to hear, no eye to see, no voice of
censure to rebuke these unconstitutional ventroachments, you turn upon and stab, with clamor or
cries of disminon, your own rights, applauses,
and like the lews, when Titus beseiged their city,
instead of defending the temple of your likerties,
you waste the precious hours in insane warlings and mutual accusations. [Renewed cheers.]

A single worl upon another point. It is said
that Mr. Lincolu, representing the most offensive
principles before the country, ought to be defeated, and that I am the only man in the way of the
fillest-assurance of being again restored to that
that Hr. Lincolu, representing the most offensive
principles before the country, ought to be defeated, and that I am the only man in the way of the
fillest of the private discases contemplating narry and happy file
that Hr. Lincolu, representing the most offensive
principles before the country, ought to be defeated,
that Hr. Lincolu, representing the most offensive
principles before the country, ought to be defeated,
and that I am the only man in the way of the unconstitutional encroachments. See yourselves environed and closed in upon with steady and re-

publican party should undertake to carry them out, they will destroy the I'nion. But does any one pretend that Mr. Lincoln will carry a single Southern State, in any event? Was Mr. Douglas willing to unite in the only practical mode for the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, as many of the wisest men in the East thought? Uf the details of that I know nothing. Did not the Democratic State Convention in Pennsylvania, before the National Convention assembled, nominate an electoral ticket and place it before the people, and did not a large majority of the State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, after the disruption at Baltimore, propose that the people of Pennsylvania should vote for this electoral ticket, without vote for this electoral ticket, without change, and that those electors should vote for this electoral ticket, without any change, and that those electors should vote for whoever could defeat Mr. Lincoln? Was not that recommended? And did not Mr. Douglas, declaring that "oil and water could not mix," say his triends should not vote for this electoral ticket; but should nominate one devoted to him alone; which every child knows has not a change to carry that State; which every child knows has not a change to carry that State; which it is equally sure, if the recommendation of the State Central Committee had been acceded to, the united vote of mittee had been acceded to, the united vote of those who prefer that gentleman and myself would defeat Mr. Lincoln. [Cheers.] The same thing may be predicated, in almost the same language, of New Jersey and other States. But no. We who stand upon the principles I have vindicated to-day are disministis, seceders, and they will have nothing to do with us? And so he breaks nave nothing to do with us? And so lie breaks up the only mode by which in the opinion of the regular organization of those States, Mr. Liucoln can be defeated.

Now, as I have said, Mr. Lincoln ean in no event earry a single Southern State of this Union.

event earry a single Southern State of this Union;

Now, if it be true that I am not a dismininist, and with them, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and and if it be true that the political principles I advocate are the principles of the Constitution, will defeat of Mr. Lincoln would be sure. If perity not be pretty difficult to force distributions and with them, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and California would make a majority, so that the it not be pretty difficult to fasten disunion ou chanco he should be elected, nothing will have sound men, with constitutional principles! [Cries cansed that result but the "rule or ruin" pur-

this would seem to exhaust the question.

But, it is said, although I am not a dismininist, and the principles I maintain are Constitutional ject in coming South! Does he expect, do you

me as the tool with which to vaccute that scheme.

The said his triends cannot be not enter into particulars about that. Suppose he not enter into particulars about that. Suppose he not enter into particulars about that. Gentlemen, I do not think any man will charge can. Yet I think he has no more chance for Misme, in my public address to the people, with want of candor. I have no doubt a great many general state, from Maryland to the Rio Grande, will er State, from Maryland to the Rio Grande, will themen in the Southern States of the Union think | any honest genueman say, he expects him to earthat their constitutional rights will never be re- ry? And you, gentlemen of the Opposition parcognized. A few are, rechaps, per se disunionists; though I doubt if there are lifty such in the do you think he must have in coming South. [A Umon, aside from the Abolitionists of the Garri- voice- He can't carry live thousand in Tennes-

Some gentleman says he will not earry five

Is it not, then, his object in coming South, to demoralize the Democratic organization in every State in the South, [A voice—"That's so,"] for the purpose of losing to the Democratic masses the organization of these States, their candidates,

I am not ashamed of the principles upon which

Are a majority of the Senators in Congress they are sustained. I am not ashamed of the friends that support me. I am not ashamed of disunionists! Are three fourths of the Demo- the tone, bearing, and character of our whole or

ists? My friends, the charge is baseless and absurd.

1 es, the tritical will pet and prejudices of men, but those passions and prejudices of men, but those passions and prejudices. Yes, the truth will prevail. You may smother Advantage has been taken of the levalty of will subside; and the truth will reappear as the

principles, or no principles at all, by my native Commonwealth-with a spirit erect [langhter and applanse] choose to vote for me, and unbroken, I dely all calumny, and calmly will you, for this, lasten the stigma of disunion await the triumph of the truth. [Prolonged ap-

WOODFORD LAND FOR SALE.

TIHS land is situated about 4 miles from Versailles, near Greer's Creek Charch, between Shryock's Ferry turnpike road and White's Landing IT CONTAINS 173 3-4 ACRES;

10st or more in cultivation, the remainder in pasture.
We will sell upon the easiest terms, and will give

ample time.

Any one wishing to purchase can see the land by calling upon Harrison Rowanid. (who lives near the place.) or W. 8. Holeman, Frankfort, Ky.

FOR TERMS, apply to either of these gentlemen.

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aug25 w&t-wtf

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LOUISVILLE

ut, they will destroy in a last doctor in the ring of the preceipt of one difference in the receipt of one difference in the receipt

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THOS. A. THEOBALD. fort. jy21 w&tw 1f

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ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE. them their undivided vote!

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance...

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GENERAL JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

THURSDAYSEI TEMBER 13, 1860.

We shall be ready to fill orders for sunder it nuw from that stund." Bre ckinridge's speech, in pamphlet form, This was approved and applanded by his party

it an attentive perusal cannot claim to know The publication as it stands is more than a anything of the attitude of parties or the issues mere misrepresentation-it is a lie. Quote of the pending canvass. This mighty produc- from the Bible as the Union quotes from tion will remain for years to come the text Toombs and you will make the book assert book of politicians and patriots.

THE CHANCES IN CONGRESS.

Facts Speak Londer Than Words! AND FIGURES DON'T LIE!!

heedless of the clamor of demagogues, decide John P. Verree, Rep.; John Kine, Donglas; Jno. for yourselves which of the tickets now in Bell Robinson, Union. Funrth, Wm. Kelley. the field has the best chance of being elected Rep.; William Morgan, Douglas. Fifth, Win. over the Black Republican candidates.

Article XII of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution prescribes the mode of election,

viz:

Article XII.—The electors shall mel in their respective States, and vote by hallot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall mano in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots, the person voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as President, and of the number of votes for each; which his they shall sign and certify, and transmit sailed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and Holes of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes tor President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the higaest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But, in choosing the President, the votes shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President but, in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this porpose shall consist of a member of members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenover the right of choice shall devote upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President, shall he to be President, is in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President shall at as President, is in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President hall like the whole number of electo

number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no pe son have a amjority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for the purpose shall coasist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and n majority of the whole number of Senators, and n majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

ences of its members are well known. We Carolina. Why this attempt then to get up a subjoin what would be the result of a ballot ticket for Douglas and Juhnson? Are the hiends for President and Vice President if the election of Mr Douglas more hostile to the election of for President and Vice President if the elec-Breckinridge and Lane than to the election of Bell tion gets into Congress-slave States in italics, and Everett? free States in Roman letters:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Arkansas, Califor aid, Florida,

Louisiana.

Maine.

ERFEKINRIDGE STATES. Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, South Caroli

Total, 13. LINCOLN STATES. New Jorsey, New York, Connecticut, Indiana, Pennsylvania,

Michigan, Vermont. New Hampshire. Total, 15. DOUGLAS STATES. Illinois.

Total, I. BELL STATES. Tennessee. Total, I.

STATES DIVIDED. Between Breck, and Bell. Maruland, North Carolina

Total, 3.

THE SENATE. BRECKINRIUGE STATES. Missouri, Alahama, California. North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Florida.

Tennessee, Indiana. Texas. Virginia. Louisiana, Total, 16. LINCOLN STATES.

New Hampshire, Connecticut. Iowa, Rhode Island. Maine. Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin Total, 10. DOUGLAS STATES.

Nuue! BELL STATES. None!

STATES EQUALLY DIVIDED. New Jersey, Kentucky Maryland, Pennsylvania,

Total, 7.

following result: For Herschel V. Johnson....

nessee, Kentucky, Maryland, and North Car- Douglas Convention, but did not attend. It he had Hamlin, Johnson, and Everett combined. | the nomination of Douglas.'

While it is equally true that Bell and Douglas together have not the strength to get a majority for either in the House-no, not at Memphis, Tenn., as reported by the newseven if all the Southern States were to lend papers:

The Opposition press in Kentucky are

conducting the present canvass after this fash-The following is an extract from the speech of Senator Toombs, delivered August 8th,

1860, at Milledgeville, Ga .: "I am for disunion, open, unqualified disunion;" and he said further, "that the South had suffered and borne enough already to disalve the Union, and if his vote and voice could so will it, he would

Such things are hardly worth notice. We We give up our columns to-day to the trust, however, that in publishing the above publication of the greatest speech of the age, our Winchester cotemporary acted through Let everybody read it, for he who fails to give ignorance and not of malice aforethought. that there is no God.

The Congressional Numinations in Penn- tation, and nobly has he wun it." sylvania, so far as ascertained, are as follows: First district, John M. Butler, Rep.; William E. Lehman, Doug.; Edward King, Union. Secund, Bead what follows, men of the South, and tional Dem, Henry M. Fuller, Union. Third, M. Davis, Reg.; Henry Ingersoll, Dem. Sixth, John Hickman, Rep. Eighth, J. R. McKenty, Dem., short term; S. E. Aucona, Dem., long term. Ninth, Thiddeus Stevens, Rep. Eleventh, James II. Campbell, Rep.; John Hughes, Dem. Fourteenth, Gulusha A. Grow, Rep. Filicenth, James F. Hale, Rep. Seventeenth, Edward Me-Pherson, Rep. Nineteeuth, John Covode, Rep. - Br Twentieth, Andrew Stewart, Rep. Twenty-first, James K. Morehead, Rep. Twenty second. Robert McKnight, Rep. Twenty-third, Samuel Holstein, Independent Rep. Twenty-fourth, John Patton, Rep.; James Kerr, Dem. Twelve uf these are renominations

> MR, DOUGLAS IN NORTH CAROLINA.-The Raleigh Press, in announcing the arrival of Mr. Douglas in that city, says that, after he Esq., proposed three cheers for the Ilon. S. A. Douglas, to which about a dozen voices remust remember this -Md. Citizen. sponded. There was scarcely any enthusiasm for Mr. Douglas, and the excitement occasioned by his arrival was of short duration.

The Press also says that the Donglas Convention there, which Mr. Douglas addressed. and which nominated an Electoral ticket for him, was thinly attended, and composed of per- 16th 1859.

The 36th Congress, upon whom this election would devolve under the Constitution, is already elected. The politics and prefer-

Maine.

A correspondent of the Nashville Union, writing from Banger on the 29th August,

of September, and nominate an electoral ticket. This State will be organized as it never was be We do not propose to be transferred to the Abolition ranks. Around our banner the true and tried Democrats will rally, and the squitters will be taught their weakness in a manner that will be astonishing to the rebels. Rest assured that the larger portion of the Maine Democracy will be found under the glorious old Democratic banner. We shall cut entirely loose from the miserable faction, regarding them as but one wing of the Black Republicans. Upon our ban ner we have inscribed the doctrine of "pro'ec tion full and ample to personal and property rights in the common domain." If we must meet national defeat, let it be with our banners proud ly waving over us; if success, then win it on principle, not by base, contemptible, dangerous impromise of Constitutional principle. With a "Uniten South" we can in two years blot the list vestige of Douglas freesoilism. Shall we have it? I hope yes.

State Rights Democrat.

DOUGLAS AT THE HALF-WAY HOUSE .--Long John Wentworth says, in the Chicago

Mr. Douglas is now at the half-way house; he does not know where his brend is buttered; but the next election and the next eensus will bring him clear up to the anti-slavery standard."

Further on, the same paper says: "We infinitely prefer him (Douglas) to your Cushings, Pierces or Breekinridges, or any one else that runs upon pro slavery doctrines."

Michigan Congaessmen -The following are the candidates for Congress in Michigan:

Dist. Democratic.
1...G.V.X. Lothrop,
II...S.C. Coffinhury.
III...Thomas B. Church,
IV...E. H. Thompson,
IV...E. H. Thompson, Mr. Kellogg is the unly Congressman re-numi-

A complimentary supper was given to bar, at the Wilkerson House, Mt. Sterling, on the Douglasites, and for Douglas aspirants to the the 1st inst.

J. Stoddard Johnson,

Assistant Elector for the State at large, will address the citizens of Owen county, at the following times and places: Owenton, Monday, Sept. 17. Montercy, Tuesday, Sept. 18. Harmony, Tuesday, Sept. 18, at night, New Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 19. Stamper's Mills, Thursday, Sept. 20.

HENRY W. HILLARD .- As some Douglasite Or in the manner in which the Senate elects organs have persisted in claiming this distin--giving to each Senator a voto-we have the guished Alabamian for their desperate cause, we give the following announcement from the

"Mr. Hillard authorizes us to say that he is in olina, only four slave States, are added to gone to Baltimore, however, we are assured by him what he has already, and the gallant Gen. what he has already, and the gallant Gen.
Lane can carry the Senate as it stands against the doetrine of protection to slavery in the Territories in the Platform, and would have opposed

Testimony of his Enemies. Douglas said a year or two ago in a speech

"I think the South entitled to the next nomithem their undivided vote!

Upon what ticket then should the South concentrate its strength to beat Lincoln and Hamilin?

It is popular with the party, I believe everywhere, and deservedly so. He is an able man, will looke a good President, and with pride the lincoln and the lincoln an I name him is my friend."

And the Louisville Journal while Breckintestimony as follows:

"We ascribe nothing of corruption or dishonor to Breckinridge himseif. We believe him to be a most able m.m. We have been half alraid dur ing the cravass to express our opinion fully of bun lest our Whig Friends in his district, and elsewhere, might deem it untrue to the interest of our party, in relation to Mr. B eckimidge have been kept at the heads of his newspaper organs throughout the conflict, and we can, and ao, emphatically re-assert every word of these paragraphs. Mr Breckinridge is a pure and nohearted min and a liberal minded politician; he has earned and won at hume and Washington as high a reputation for talents as belong to any man of his age in the United St tes. We do not know of any gentleman we would rather see in ngress, and if he lived in a locologo district. Lina Boyd's, for instence, we should sincerely

The Il m. John C. Breckinridge, in a letter to his constituents, declines, a re election to Congress. He will be much missed in that body. His great urbanity, his perfect fairness, and his powerful talents made him one of the very forcost of its master spirits. He has a untional repu-

All for Breckinridge and Lane. Ex Governors Gravson, P. F. Thomas, Lowe. and Legon are all for Breckinridge and Lane. ernor Ligon was the last. Ex Governor Pratt, who has co operated with the Democratic party ce the advent of Know-Nothingism, is also lur Breckmaidge and Lane. Stewart, Hughes, and complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order Kunkel, the three Democratic members of Con in the best style of fashionable tailuring, warranting gress from this State, are all for Breckinridge and all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine Lane, and all the Democratic candidates for Con- our stock, on Main street, one door above the Furgress in the three other districts of the State last lall, are for Breckinridge and Lane Gen Bowie, Augustus R. Sollers, J. T. Stadbird, J. D. Jones, J. R. Frankhn, J. W. Crisfield, Henry G. S. Key, Joshua Vansant, William T. Hamiltonother ex members of Congress—are all for Breekinridge and Lane. Senator Pearce, who as a Whig and Democrat, has been in the United States Senate for the last eighteen years, is for Breckingidge and Lane—all the Democratic In Franklin county, September 7th, of dyptheria-County Central Committees, but one, are for Breckingidge and Lane. All the Democratic age 1.2 years and 4 months. Breckinridge and Lane. All the Democratic presses in the State, with two exceptions, are for Breekinridge and Lane. Under cumstances, will any good and true Democrat in Maryland permit himself to be led by a few am bitions and revengeful leaders of the Douglas in-terest? Under such circumstances will be unite in the conspiracy to overthrow the electoral vote of Maryland for the Know Nothing party?had concluded his speech, Henry W. Miller, Every Hemocratic vote that is cast for Douglas only tends to give the State to the Know-North ALL men who call themselves Democrats

How they Agree.

"The supporters of Mr. Douglas were still able to concur with them (Bell party) on his great questions (Territorial question) and were prepared in many of the States of the Union to unite their efforts." Washington Hunt, President Bell Convention, Jersey City speech, Aug.,

"If Mr. Douglas or any man holding his views shall be chosen to administer this Government, his very choice will be a declaration that there is no government for the slave-holder."-B. II. Hill, Bell Elector.

The Breckinridge paper at Milwaukee says in relation to the rescue of Booth:

"It is much to be regretted that leading politicians and papers in this State who aupport Douglas, encourage this rebellion, as they are new doing, by embarrassing the officers of the government in the performance of their duty, and giving "aid and comfort" to the rebels, not, perhaps, because they are really in sympathy with the rebellion, but in a mean spirit of hostility to the administration of James Buchanan."

The Union is in Langea!—The Pensacola Oh And now as to our prospects and I am done We are to have a Breekinrulge and Lane convention immediately after the State election, the 10th of Sentendary and the State election, the 10th tips and the Lane in the Lane in the Lane is the Lane in the Lane in the Lane is the Lane in the Lane is the Lane in the Lane in the Lane is the Lane in the Lane is the Lane in the Lane in the Lane is the Lane in the both leading Bellites, are in favor of a dissolution of the Union in the event of Lincoln's SUFFOLK EXCHANGE COMPANY, clection. What is to become of us? Rouse up, countrymen, and deleat this base, this danmable to be crushed, surished, pulverized, for allowing himself to be the instrument of such fellows as Wi his, Call, Ward & Co ! Let the people W which we will sell One tract containing to come to the rescue! These Bellites will "precipitate" things, tear down mountains, fell the forest and play the deuce generally with the country if Lincoln is elected. "Glorious Union!" Terrific Disimptionists, hide your naughty head !

> Monest Paoposal .- The News, the Douglas organ of this city, frantically calls upon Mr. Breckinridge to withdraw and leave the field to Mr nglas, Such a "patriutie" course would win for Mr Breckinridge the valuable commendation of the News. Well, suppose he should withdraw what a curious condition of affairs would ensue! As Breekmridge is the only Democrat in the field vote in the South, and Douglas stands not the slightest chance lor an electoral vote in the North, of course, the requested withdrawal would leave the Democrats without an electoral vote in the Union. Oh, no, Mr. News, Msj. Breckinridge cannot consent to withdraw, even to oblige you. New York Day Book.

> Douglas' THREAT .- Democrate! don't forget the threat made by Douglas, in his fight on the Lecomuton Constitution, as reported by Mr. Kel logg, of Illinois, which has never been denied, that he would be found fighting in the great Northern party in 1860-that it was policy him to remain in the party in order to hold certain of the rank and file, so that when he went over from the Democracy, he could take the crowd him, and when he got all over he would cut down the bridge and sink the hoats

ANOTHER SOCKOOLAGER -The Missouri clection returns which show that the Doughsites have elected only four of the nine officers, only twenty nine of the one hundred and thirty three representatives, and that they have only six Sena tors out of thirty three, have not been published the Hon. B. J. Peters by the Montgomery vet in the Republican. It is a sockdolager for place which James S. Green fills so ably, and which the people have decreed that he shall fill

BRECKINKINGS'S SPRECK Delivered at Lexington, Sept 5, 1860.

another term -St. Louis Bulletin.

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Frankfort, Kentneky.

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1921 whit with the prompt of the Executor.

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Something New. BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTH-ERS ! TO MOTHERS !! Reflect, read, and act Sec

tive restores gray hair to its original color, brings new hair upon baid heads, remeves all dandruffs and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certifridge was a member of Congress, bore willing leates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averilland J. M. Mills.

Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Angluis; Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen flounces, in Grenadine, Barege-Anglais, Pine-Apple, and Organdie. Especial care has been used in the selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Embroileries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can n w be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. mari'4 walt-ntf

GILLISPIE & HEFFNER, MERCHANT TAILORS MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.,

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for genltemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestiags. French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fasb-

thar enstomers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a

MARRIED.

la Eldorndo, Mercer county, Ky., on the 6th inst., hy Rev. F. H. Hodges, Mr. Jonas Robb, of Franklin and Mrs. Lucy Ann Coleman, of the former place.

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GIFT VALUED FROM TWO DOLLARS TO ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS GIVEN WITH EVERY BOOK SOLD AT RETAIL PRICES!

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Those who have patronized other Gift Houses are articularly requested to acquaint themselves with ar terms. Ther inducements are unrivalled, and all all others in the shade.

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nglish Lever Gold Watches, Hunting Cases, glish Lever Gold Watcoos, Hunting Cases, tent Lever — Open Face, stached Lever Silver Watches, Huuting Cases, spine Silver Watches, Open Face, old Lockets, Various Sizes, ones and Gents Gold Challes, Various Styles, iddes and Gents Gold Challes, Various Styles, iddes and Gents Gold Challes, Various Hutches,

Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons und Studs, all patterns.
Gen's' Beson Pins, New and Rich Styles.
Gold Peneds and Penes.
Ladies' and Gents' Gold Rings.
Gold Watch Keys and belt Pins.
A gent variety of Ladies' Jewelry, Pins and EarDrops, comprising all the styles nuw worm, such as
Camen, Mosane, toold Stone, Lava, Florentine, &c.,
&c. &c.
Gold Bracelets, all Styles.
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The first of Broks e suprisos a great assortment of standard works in every department of literature, interesting to the young and old. Do not fail to send for a catalogue. Catalogues mailed free to any ad-

37 Park Row, New York City. septll wat-wa

Land for Sale.

When we wo tracts of Land in Frankin country, which we will sell. One tract, containing 169 ners, lies about 6 miles from Frankfort, on the road trom Frankfort to Fint Creek, between sind road and Stane, Creek. The other tract, containing 131 acres, lies 4 or 45 miles from Frankfort, between Benson and Stane Creeks. Both of these tracts are well wooded and timbered, and the latter sufficiently near to hand the wood to Frankfort. If it is desired, the latter tract will be divided.

sep13 w&t-wtf JOHN W. VOORHIS, MERCHANT TAILOR, MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAY & TODD'S. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY,

llas just received a large assortme Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, selected b) himself with great care, expressly for the accommodation of his customers, und is nuw prepared to unke to order

COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS, of the best material and in the most lashionable style, warranted to fit.

Tretientlemen are requested to call and examine

POWELL'S () RESTAURANT.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! OYSTERS!!! AM in daily receipt of Fresh Baltimore Oysters, which I will sell by the can or half can, either to clown or country.

Disters and other delicaces of the season served p at any hour of the day or night, at my Saloons.

My bar has always been, and always will be, suried with the best Wines, Liquors, and Segars to
e found any where.

H. R. POWELL.

Lost or Stolen-\$50 Reward. O'N the 5th inst., either nt the Frankfort depot or on the morning special train to Lexington, the subscriber lost a brown silk purse, pretty well worn, containing one \$100 bank note, Louisiana money; one \$30 bill, Kenneks money; three or four \$10 bills, three or four \$150 bills, two or three \$1 bills, and about \$150 or \$2 in silver change.

The purse was first missed in paying back-bire at Lexication.

The subscriber will pay a reward of \$50 for the recovery of the purse and contents.

JUHA A. HOLTON.

Forks Elkhorn Post-office.,

sep8 w&t-w4t

CADDIA CISSI CADDIA CISSII

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! BURR, HAIGHT & WHEELER LOUISTILLE, KY.

AVE new on hand a large assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, side seat, Top, and Open Baggles, of various styles and haid, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of frankfort and vicinity. This is the most complete assortment of vehicles ever offered in the West, and will be sold lower than ever before offered, for eash, or short approved paper.

1. Thease give us a call and examine our stock, sep8 w&1-w2m

PIANO TUNER. IT GIVES US PLEASURE TO ANmade a permanent arrangement v. THOS, G. POINSETF,

Distribution of Public Books.

Office of the Secretary of State, Franklort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860. Franklort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860.)

Franklort, Ky., Sept. 8, 1860.)

Late D propoposals will be received at this office until the 6th day of Oct., prox., at 3 o'clock, P. M., for enrrying and distributing the Public Books and Documents to the several counties in the State. The Books and Documents to be distributed are, the 2d volume of Metcelle's Reports; 1st and 2d volumes of Stauton's Revised. Statutes; the Report of the Auditor of Public Instruction; the Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts; Registration Reports; Geological Reports; Acts and Journals, and live volumes of Documents accompanying each set of Journals; Communisationer's Blanks; Registration Blanks; Blanks for Common Schools; and any other documents necessary, by law, to be distributed. ed. The State is divided into Eight Districts, as fol-

DISTRICT NO. 1. Hickman, McCracken Marshall. Crittenden, Webster. DISTRICT NO. 2. DISTRICT NO. 3.

lart.
thio,
treekinridge,
arue,
velson, Grayson, Ilanceck, llarden, Bullitt. HISTRICT NO. 4. Taylor, Adair, Clouton, Mercer, Vashington,

DISTRICT NO. 5. Gnrrard. Perry, Whitiey. etcher, DISTRICT NO. 6.

DISTRICT NO. 7.* Woodford, F Madison, E DISTRICT NO. 8

towan, Mason, Magoffin.

The proposals must specify the number of each istrict bid for and the price of each separately, or or all the districts in the aggregate; and the contracts will be given to the lowest bidders, upon their executing bond with securities, as required by law, within ten days after the opening of the proposals, to perform the service in twenty days.

The proposals must not in the aggregate exceed fifteen hundred doltars.

The proposals must be seaded, and indersed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Scretar; of State, at Frankfort.

THOS, B. MONKOE, Jr., sepHwkt-wid Secretary of State.

In retiring from business, I would return my thanks for the natronage I have received, and would recommend Mr. Conery to you as competent to conduct the business as my successor, having been with me for a number of years as Saleman and Watch-Maker.

W. P. LOOMIS. sepl w&tw3m

Notice. A LL those who are indebted to me by note or account will call not settle the same, or they will be handed to the officers for collection, septl wat-waw W.P. LOOMIS.

MEDICAL CARD. DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenthe town and vicinity.

Y' T' Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d aug? w&tw2m look from corner.

LOOK AT THIS! NATIONAL HOTEL, J. L. Moore & Son

Are Receiving Their

FALL & WINTER GOODS!

NOW READY THE SECOND VOLUME

Reports of Selected Civil and Criminal Cases.

Decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, at the Summer and Wester Tracs of 1859, by Januar P. Metwelfe Reporter. THE above work will be sent, postage paid, upon the reception of FIVE DOLLARS, the price of the book.

S. C. BULL, BOOKSELLER, Solv Agent for Reporter,
P. S.—The above work will be furnished to the Trade upon LIBERAL terms, either bound or in sheets, nug7 w&t-wtf

LANE & BODLEY'S Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Will be in operation and Sawing Lumber at UNITED STATES GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR

At Cincinnati, Sept. 12 ta 20th. OHIO STATE FAIR, Dayton Sept. 25th to 28th, KENTUCKY STATE FAIR, Bowling-tireen, Sept. INDIANA STATE FAIR, Indianapolis, October 23d to 25tb. nug30 w&t-w1m

COPARTNERSHIP. WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Co-partnership under the style and firm of S. BARKER & Co., for the purpose of earrying on the

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Business,

At the old stand, 107 Fourth street, known as the New York Store, formerly occupied by Dur-\$3,000 Worth of Fire Custom-

made Furniture at Auction.

Made Furniture at Auction.

I WILL sell, without reserve, nt Public Auction, on MONPAY, SEP, 17th, theing County Court day, at my Ware-rooms, on Main street, in Frankfor, Three Thousand Dollars worth of Fine Custommole Furniture, consisting in part of the following articles: Fine Dressing Entreaus of Rose-wood and Mahogan, with Marble tops; also other Bureaus, fine wardrobes of various patterns, a fine Mahogan, Belstead, Centre Tables of various patterns, with marble tops; Extension Dining Tables, Sofas, Divans, Settoes, Book Cases of a variety of the Sofas, Divans, Settoes, Book Cases of a variety of the Sofas, Divans, Settoes, Book Cases of a variety of Mabogany Chairs, of the latest styles; Rush-bottoned, Oak Dining and Cane Seated Kooking Chairs; 1 Unrival ed Mahogany Rocking Chair; Looking thasses, some of them large, one Cane Seated Rocking Chairs, 1 Unrival of Manugam, Rocking Chair, Looking telasses, some of them large, Office, Parlor, and Carl Tables; Ladies Work Tables, Wash Stands, &c., and a great many other articles too numerous to mention. Every article warranted. Terms of Sale.—Sums of \$10 and under. cash; over \$10, six months credit will be given. Notes with approved security will be required.

Salu to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. G. CAMMACK.

J. W. PRIETT, Auctioneer. sep4 w&t-wtd

A No. 1 Neg o Bry 12 Years Old For Sale.

DERSONS wishing to purchase, may call until THO. A. THEOBALD, in South Frankfort, aug21 w&t-wtf Wanted.

Wisil to rent a good dwelling-house, either i North or South I rankfort. Apply to me at th Auditor's office. GRANT GREEN. aug23 wat-wif

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UNION SEMINARY.

ty weeks.
Tuition in primary department.
Higber English and Bellea Lettres.
French, extra
Painting in oil
Pastel and Monechromatic, each.
Oriental, Grecian, and Italian, each.
Hair Flowers, Worsted and Leather work, each. Drawing and Water Colors, each..... Being perfectly acquainted with the hest literature of lancient and modern times, none but the best text books will be used in school. Discipline mild but firm.

MARY M. GRAVES.

MF For particulars inquire of us at the Capital Hotel.

JOHN A. FLYNN,

TATE Professor of English Literature; Writing L and Brawing in the Professant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, respectfully proposes the opening of a school, in Frankfort, on the First Monday, in Spitchber, 1869, for the reception of Young Gentlement on the following brunches of a politic English Education, to-wit: Spelling, Reading, English Grammer, Ancient and Modern History, Geography, Delineation of Maps, Use of the Globes, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Writting and Book-Keeping, Terms-Pupils under 12 years, \$1750 per session of 5 months; over 12 years, 20 00 per session of 5 months.

months,
Therefor further particulars apply to Ilon, John Rodman, Reuben Rumyan, Esq., or Rev. William Fig. 1. A. B.—The unsiness of the school will be conducted in the room lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Thorp, (corner of Annand Clinton Streets,) where applications will be received from 9 to to A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. during the present week, angle wk1-w3!

B. B. Sayre's School

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics.

WILL resume its session in South Frankfort, Kentucky, on the lst of October, and continue in operation forth weeks.

First School, has been conducted for twenty years in the same place by the same teacher with increasing reputation.

First School, has sent various pupils direct into the junior Class of Yale with ease and honor.

First trus School, scholars of hich standing from the junior and senior classes of Colleges in the State and out of the State ure now applicants for admission.

The proposals must be seaded, and indersed "Proposals for distributing Public Books," and addressed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, at Frankfort.

ITHOS. B. MONROE, JR..

Secretary of State, at Frankfort.

Secretary of Frank School., n former student, who has attended various other institutions of learning in this country, and now writesfrom the halls of Cumbridge University in England, declares that he has formed teaching of equal excellence nowhere elso.

Boarders will be accommodated for the present in neighboring Ismilies, especially in Mr. Thos. Theology to State, at Frankfort.

Secretary of Frank School.

School Republication of the State ure now applicants for the price of the State ure now applicants for the price of the State ure now applicants for the price of the State ure now applicants for the price of the State ure now admission.

School Republication of the State ure now applicants for the price of the State ure now admission.

School Republication of the State ure now applicants for the pri

Greenwood Female Seminary, FRANKI ORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. M. TRAYNE BUNYAN, Principal. Till Twenty-fourth Session of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. (Nept. 3, 1860.)

Instructions in Plain and Ornamentat Needle-work without charge.

No deduction for voluntary absence.

If For further information address the Princi-

Corner Fourth and Maiu Streets, LOUISVILLE, KY HARROW & PHILLIPS,

PROPRIETORS.

Terms, \$1 50 per da.

nug? w&t-wtf Defaware \$100,000 20 00, Wilmington, St. Louis, Mi TO C 1-2 ಪ \$3 co., dd FROM BI يديد EDDY po D 0

Proposals for Boxes.

1

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, Frankfort, Aug. 29, 1860.

Proposals must be directed to the undersigned as Secretary of State, and indorsed, "Proposals for Boxes," Band with approved security under the penalty of \$500 will be required of the person or persons to whom the coatract may be awarded for the Inithful discharge of the contract, which bond must be executed within five days after the 15th day of September.

THO, B. MONROE, Jr., aug3u w&t-wtd

Proclamation by the Governor. \$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. Executive Department.)

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that an argravated felony was committed by one George Consupon the person of Win. If. Rutledge, on the 1sth day of January, 1860, in the county of Jefferson, that the said Conn has since fled from justice and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, BERIAHI MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Three Hundred Bollars, for the apprehension of said George Conn, and his delivery to the Juiler of Jefforson county, within one year from the date hereof.

List band and caused the seal of the Commonth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1860, and the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

B. MAGOFFIN.

Tho. B. MONROE, jr., Secretary of State.

Description. --George Conn is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high; black hair; round face, semewhat reckled; black eyes; weighs about 150 pound; some 22 years old, and much addicted to the use of ardent wirth.

(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.) Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut st., Cincinnati, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS, PRINTING INKS. A ND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS. Agent for the Magnalia Mills Writing Papers.

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102 FOURTH STREET.

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CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS, SWORDS, SASHES, EPACLETTES; all descriptions of Caps, Gold Laces, l'Imues, &c., &c.

FLAGS AND BANNERS apr10 w&t-w2m

RALPH C. M'CRACKEN, FASHIONABLE SHIRT MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods, NO. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET, MAIN AND WALNUT, (Opposite the First Presh, terian Church.) CINCINNATI, OIIIO.

N. B. Measures enrefully taken and paper patierns ent to order for shirts and collars. apr thwettwly.

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 $\mathbf{B}_{\mathrm{Eastern\ houses},\,\mathrm{we}\,\mathrm{are}}^{\mathrm{Y}\,\mathrm{exchauging}\,\mathrm{our}\,\mathrm{own}\,\mathrm{publications}}$ for those of Eastern houses, we are able to offer the profession the most liberal terms. ALSO, a large and complete assortment of THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, and MISCEL- JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON LANEOUS BOOKS kept constantly on hand.

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ALSO A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Dye-stuffs, Corbineal, Cudbear, Ludigo, Middler, Cutch. Cudbear, Madder, Log Wood, Cam Wood, &c., &c. sep29 wat-wly

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RIBBONS,

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Goods, of the latest Peris and New York styles, new open at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, thire, sep29 w&t-wif J. A. HENDERSON

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IF Particular attention paid to Ph sicians' of the sicians' of the

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LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

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S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KY. mar22 w&t-wly

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HALL & HARRIS keep the United States, fermerly the Owens Hotel, When you go to Lauisville stop there.

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Traveling and Walking Suits C. T. BERRIMAN,

WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in the above goods at greatly reduce a prices. 50 Plain Eng Berege Sui sa 81075 50 Flonneed Ung Barege nits a tilted Skirts Eng Barege Snits a Charley Suits from \$16 to 318 00, 5 Bich Valencia Suits from \$18 to \$23 00. 25 Suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to \$25 00.

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BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and orices. We also keep on band and make to order slags. Tarpauline, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &. &. &. Outletock being entirely new, and having been selected with great care, we can offer such influements in styles, qualities, and prices as are soldom found we to fithe mountains.

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MANUFACTURES of superior quality Candies of all kinds, Gum Dreps, Lozenges, Sigar To, French Confectionery, Fancy Can b, and Syru Also, Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, Sadiire, and Fir Works.

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HART & MAPOTHER, Lithographers and Eancy Printers,

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Wooden Ware Store.

THE subscriber has established at ouisville WHOLESALE STORE for the sale of all the WOODEN WARE,

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NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments, and all urticles for the Military,

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WOODEN WARE,
that now enter so largely into daily consumption. Hais stock of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Br cans, Illent Whisks, Covered Cedar Cans, Wash-Boar Is, Clothe Pins, Measures, Sieves, Mops, Baskee, Matche, Pins, Measures, Sieves, Mops, Baskee, Matche, Fine Cedar Waro, Broom Cort, Covered Filter Bowels, Tord, Twines, and Corsage of all kinds, Wooden Bowts, Willow Ware. Rolling Pins, Wrappite Paper, Ax Handles, Mule and Horse Hangers, Cedar Chests, Toy Carts, &c., is large, and extensive in writery, and is sold as low as in Cinetination St. Louis. A large part of the riticles are fresh, clean, and in saleable condition. Je hopes to receive a share of the Court, Trole.

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Child's First Book.
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Goodrich's New Second Render.
Goodrich's New Third Render.
Goodrich's New Funth Render.

Goodrich's New Fifth Reader.
Goodrich's New Sixth Reader.
ENGLISH GRAMMARS, by Noble Putler, A. M.—
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The series of Reading-Books and Grammars have been prepared with great care, and have been proposed by competent indges to be the best worked to the kind they have ever seen.

They are the bligher recommended school-books in the States of Kentucky and Indian.

They have received higher recommendation than any similar works, from the hest eneaters in the States of Virginia, Tenbessee, Missouri, Loui iana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

They are the text-books in the public sche is in New Orleans, Mobile, and other Southern eities.

They are the only series of school-books edite land manufactured in the South. For that reason, it connection with their superior merits, they deserve the patronage of the South.

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siberation, they are the CHEATEST BOOKS IN W published.

Copies of the Readers and Grimmings for examination will be sent to teachers, postage paid, on the recipit of half the retail price.

Pamphtets containing notices and recommendations will be sent gratuiteusly to the se who apply.

Teachers and others, desirants of introducing these books, are invited to correspond with.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publisher.

JOHN P. MORTON & CO., Publishers, jy27 wst Louisvile, x MEDICAL REPORT,

Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engra ings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the S xual Organs in a state of Health and Disease. PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.

MI Sent free of postage to all parts of the Unio ON A NEW METHOD of creatpotency, Female Diseases, at affections of the reproductive tern of both sexe, the infirm of youth and maturity arising

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The sewholman contracted a certain loathsome disease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have in ured thems lives by certain secret habits, as well as 'HD-DLE AGED and OLD MEN troubled with de lives and loss of power, before applying to any or for treatment, should first read this invaciable box.

DR, DEWELS' FEMALE MONT (1.) REG. LATOR, a safe and certain remedy for Costruction from the same distributions, &c., and is the only relation of prevaluation of pregnancy," warranted not to injoin the little of pregnancy," warranted not to injoin the little (AUTION)—It should not be used during population, as an MSCARRIAGE would be the result, though a lightly was shorraless. Price &Lore box as a limb be sell-way to the price sell per box as a limb be sell-ways horraless. hnrmless. Price \$1 per box, a a may be

by inail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or by letter, on all the diseases of which his work teents, and me licines sent to all parts of the entire with complete instructions for self-treatment, secret from danger or curiosity.

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Consulting Surgeon Galeris Head Dispensary, 314, Fifth street, between Market and different, I ouisville, Ky.

Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., faily. Office hours from 8 o'clock, A. M. to 9, P. M., Jaily: Sundays, 9 to 12, A. M.)
nugl6 w&t-wly

BEBRAVES HOLLAND BITTERS.

Other Kondow. On versally at roved as a Family Remedy is
INDIGESTION, SOUR STOMACH,
COLIC, HEART-BURN,
READACHE, & ALL DYFEPTIC C IPPLAINTS.
The Wook and Nervous should try it.
If also on law it set that one also of an econdine, (I all
plut bettles). Frice Octo Dollar, Dose, a separation,
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(Of the Firm of R. Walter & Bro., of latti-more, Md.) HAS opened the store at the corner of Main and St. Chartsts., for the sale of

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He has just received his stock for Full and Winter, and invites all persons wishing to hus anothing in his line to call and examine his stock before pur hasing elsewhere, as he intends to keep the fines and most fashionable goods in the city, which he gainstees to sell at Eastern retail price. Remember the Store.

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Fr. kf. ort, K.

E. B. GETZ, Salesman.

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NO. 1, ST. CLAIR STREET,

HAS just received his Spring Importation, com-ing a large and well selected stock of cont-BOYS AND YOU THIS,

Hats, Silk, Fur, and Straw. A great variety of tyle and prices low. Also, LADIES, MINSES, AND CHILDREN'S Lasting Kid. and Moracco Gaiters, Bostees and Slippers, with and without heels. Gents, Youths, and Boys Gaiters, Bostees, and Oxford Tie. A large and well selected lot of a cryants' lats and Boots and sboes.

WALL PAPEL. A new supply now opened.

FRENCH HATS. BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Umbreflas and Walking Cunes, Cyil and see for ourselves before purchusing elsewhere, apr3 wat-wtf (commenwealth copy, FOR 1860. SPRINGIMPORTATION J. L. MOORE & SON,

MAIN STREET. FRANKFORT, KENTYCKY, VOLD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF A VEHAN TO LES to their New Stock of French, serman and British Goods, cobracus Il the novelties of the season. SILKS AND SILK ROBES,

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ALSO, Carpets, Rugs, Queensware, &c., &c. mars w&t-wtf

YOUNG GENTLEMEN $\mathcal{N}^{*}_{\text{WAY}}^{*}_{\text{of } a}^{\text{TNTING}}$ something extra in the will do well to call and see the seat SAM. (BULL'S Hat and Bookstore, St. Clair Str.et, sep24 w&t-wtf

OFFICIAL.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD. Commonwe with of Kentucky, Executive Department TEACHERS OF THE SOUTH SHOULD USE THE BEST BOOKS!—John F. Morton & Co., (late Morton & Griswold.) Publisters, Louisville, k)., would call the attention of Southern ten hers and Criminal Court, for the murder of — Fena, have been perfectly the following lost of their

it farge. w, therefore, I, BERTAH MAGDETIN, Governo nf the af-resaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Handred Bollars, for the ension of the said. Oncil, and his delivery to er of Logan county, within one year from the

date hereof.

In testime my whereng, I have hereunto [L.S.] set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of Juhy A. D. 1760, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:

Tho. B. Monore, jr., Scoretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Scoretary. Description.

Oncil is an Irishman, of the complexion; dark hair; about 5 feet 7 inches high; rather heavy set; a pleasant yet fru and decisive countenance; ucut and rather tasty in his dress and persou, aug? w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. SHOD BELWARD. Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS, it has been and known to me that WM. R. WAISON did, on the 23.1 of May last, kill and murder Dilard Phipps, in the county of Morgan, has fled from justice, and is now going at hereas. w, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governo the State of Kentneke, do hereby off racreward. Three Elmudred Ballars for the appro-nosion of the and Win. a. Watson, and his delivery the Lailer of Morgan county, within one year from a data learn? the date here f.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set L. s.' mn hand and caused the sent of the C unit of the control of the C units of the C units of the A of Jane, A. D. 1850, and in the 69th year of the C unionwealth.

By the Governor.

Tho, B. Mosroe, jr., Secretary of State.
B. Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

jet wat-wam

Proclamation by the Governor. SOOO REWARD,

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Executive Department Excentive Department.

W HEREAS, It has been made known to me that
A. J. Laws did kill and mard r Hugh kinkead, in the county of Butler, bus fled from justice,
and is now going at linge;
A. w, turer ore, I. Ekilah II MACOFFEN. Governor
of the alterisaid Communication de head. e abrogaid Commonweath, do herely ofter a rd of Three Binnistred Hars, for the chengion of said A. J. Laws, and his delivers to Bailer of Butler counts, within one year from late here B. the Julier of Butter county, within one year from
the da'e hereof.

In testimeny whereof, I have hereunto set my
L.s., wouldn't be milited. Done at Frankfort,
whis 22d day of May, A. D. 1850, and in the
Sthiear of the Commonwealth.
By the Governor:
The, B. Monroe, Jr., Speretary of State.
By Jas, W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Description.—A. J. Laws is about 35 years of ge; 5 feet 10 inches hig; weig s about 160 pands; ark complexion, usually wears very black whiskers, m₂24 w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTICKY, Executive Department.)
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that Etmosy Lase, who strids indicted in the see Circuit Court for the marker of Constantine artis, and Jr she Davis, also inducted in sum urt for the murder of Collin trey, have each benen jud, escaped from caste by, and are new going at w, therefore, I. BURIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor f the State f Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward f Two Exmidred and Kitty Dollars each, for the apprehension of the sud Lane and Pavis, and their delivery to the judier of Cases county within one year from the date bered.

L. . In testimony whereof, I have becomen to set {L. . . } my band and caused the read of the Control of the Commonwealth be affixed. Done at Frankford, this 22d day of May, A. B. 1869, and in the 68th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
Tho, B. Monroe, dr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Edmund Lane is about 121 years cld; (fslender form; dark hair and eyes; about 51 tot 10, telleshigh; speaks rather slowly; filter ite, and not much inclined to convers; had when hees apel a few whiskers upon his upper lip and chin, and lived in Casey county, kentucky. des ee Davis is about '9 years eld; has light complexion and blue or ; is about '9 gars (a) mangat com-plexion and blue or ; is about 5 fect 8 inches in hight; rather heavy but not fle hy; iliterate; speak-quickly, and is rather in himself to talk, resided in Rus-sell county, ixy,, until a few weeks ago, may2) w&t-w3m

Proclamation by the Governor. \$500 BLWARD

Commonwealth of Kenticky, Executive Department.
Willereas, it has been represented to me that filmmas R. McCharth did kill and murder Benjamin Proctor, in the county of Bole, has since made his cecase from the county jul, and is new going at larger. Now, therefore, I. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor the interested Commonwealth, do hereby offer a ward of Five Hundred Bollars for the appearsion of the said McGrath and his delivery to claifer of Boyle county, within one year from the bereof. date bereof.

In testimony where of, I have hereunto set my Liss. hand and caused the eat of the Common 6th day of the Common 6th day of June, A. D. 1860, and in the 69t year of the Common meath.

By the Governor:

Tro. B. Monnoe, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary, ic 7 why warm

Proclamation by the Governor \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, It has been made known to in that Eson Bowness, under indictment in the Laurel Crient Court, for the murder of Arnold Kinby, did, on the night of the let instroscape from the Laurel County, jail, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERLAH MALOFFEN, Governer of the attereshid Commonwealth, do bereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Bullars, for the apprehension of said Bownes, and his defivery to the juder of Laurel county, within one year from the distribution. intehereof Intestimony whereof, I have hereunted so Intestimony whereof, I have hereunted so I used in hand and caused the scaled the Community weal hard been fixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23d day of June. A. D., 1850, and in the Community of the Community By the Governor By the Governor

By the Governor.
Thos. B. Monron, Jr., Secretary of State.
By Jas, W. Tate, Assistant Secretary. Pescription.

Esom Bowline is aged 22 | Pars; hight 5 feet 7 or nelies; light complexion; fair hair; round, smoot all face; very little beard; slightly stooping in the je26w&t-w3m.

CARL THE REAL PROPERTY OF STREET, WHEN THE PARTY OF STREET, WHEN THE P REMOVAL. Tolkly has removed his stock of Groceries C. Graham's Livery Stable, where he invites all his of customers and as many new on sas wish to patroni.

WWAY of a

Handsome Cloth Cap or Dress E at, will do well to call and see the seat SAM. (EULI'S Hat and Bookstore, M. Clair Str.et. sep24 w&t-wtf

ONLY PREPARATION LIV 3 1 V.GORATOR THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS And Grows Wore and More Popular I's Every Day?

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladios and gentlemen in all grades of seciety, whose mitted testimony none could resist, that Prot, Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 2tst, 1-58.

Prof. Wood: Thee wilt phease accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all tell off over twenty years ago, coused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an emption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pa; Briggs & Hodge's nhuost the last cent I had on earth for a two dellar hostilo of the Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfuily followed the directions not the build spot is now overed with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its uso, and being destituted of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send use an order cut thine agents for a hottle, and receive to thy elf the scripture declaration—"the reward it to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

The fixed B. ttle Creek, Mich., Dec. 2tst, 1-58. The f. iend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5th, 1859.
Prof. O. J. Wood: Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1-52, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my sealp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining dortion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the clauge in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

Lat once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored. I was forced to become reconcled to my tate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1-37, your liestorative was re-commer led to me by a druggist, my being the neast reliable. Here feet with the year at a state that time, I have pre liming the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven de flars' worth of your setsorative, find as a result, I ave a rich coat of very soft biasek harr, which no money can huy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my feiends and acquaintance, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Yery respectfully, yours.

A. M. LATTA.

Very respectfully, yours.

A. M. LATTA,

Attorney and Counsellor at faw.

Depot, 444 Breakway, and sold hy all dealers Depot. 448 Brankway, and sold by all dealers throughou the worl.

The Restorative is put up in Bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and smill; the small holds by a pint, and retail for one of lar per bottle; the medium holds at least twen y per cent, more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollers a bottle; the large I clais a quant, 49 per cent, more in proportion and retails for \$3 a hottle.

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AND

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THE great stundard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is readered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Aereons System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are specify and permanently cured by the GLRMAN BUTTERS.

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and has performed the most astoniching cures ever known of Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the lost severe DIARRHITIA proceeding from Colu IN THE BOWELS.
These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by Briggists and dealers in medicine everywhere, a. 75 cents per buttle. The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each boto. In the Almanae published annually by the propri-tors, eafled EVERY BODY'S ALMASAC, you will flud settinon; and emmendatory notices from all parts the country. These Almanaes are given away by

our agents.
Altriox.—Beware of a spurious article called flault superior German Bitters. Be sure to get flault Genuine Batters, manufactured by C. M. ksen & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine withthe signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of bottle. Sold in Lagrange by Jas. Hoopwood; in Frankfort by W. H. Averill, and all druggists, just wat-wty

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PERFI MERY,
For sale in any qualities, other in bottles suitable
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The genuine Lubin's, see well as a variety of others make, in new styles, and at all prices, at Dr. Mills' Drug Store.

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I't is compounded entirely from Guias, and has become an established fact, a standard medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommonded.

I have cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all he pes of relief, as the person of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to not gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your own judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will come Liver Complaints, Bilions Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Dimribea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE. (as thousands can testify) in twent; minutes, if two or three teaspoonluls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor. aken at commencement of attack.
All who use it are giving their testimony in its

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle. -ALSO,-

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The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLs, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

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Chronic Camplaints arising from Over-use, General
Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2, for Liver
Complaints, No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already
prepared for absorption, it is taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what
you gain you retain, The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities, Ilysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Rhenm, Ernptions, Serofulous, Kidney, and Bladder Complaints, take No. 5.
In all cases the directions must be strictly followed.
Price of Blood Food S1 per bottle,
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These Pills are the only medicine married or single ladies can rely upon with safety and certaints for the immediate removal of Obstructions, irregularities, etc. They should not be used during Programey. Price \$2 per box. Each hox contains 32 pills. Sent by muil.

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